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### (54) Pump dispenser and method for making same

(57) The dispenser comprises a hollow body (12) formed adjacent its upper end with an inward and downward annular flap (100). The method involves the molding of the body with the flap (100) inclined upward. A tool (M) is inserted into the open end of the body to fold the flap downward. In assembly, with the tool (M) removed and the flap (100) thus folded, the plunger (14) moves past the flap (100) so that the flap (100) thereafter engages a shoulder (54) on the plunger (19) and forms an obstacle to the subsequent removal, accidental or otherwise, of the plunger (19).

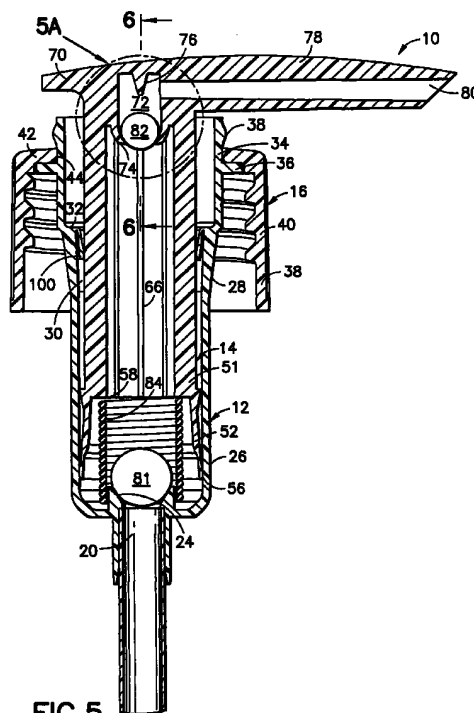


FIG.5

EP 0 957 036 A1

## Description

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] This invention relates to a pump dispenser. More specifically, this invention relates to a pump dispenser in which a plunger reciprocates inside a hollow cylindrical body. The plunger includes a piston and an upward actuator defining a discharge spout.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The U.S. patent 3,062,416 to Coopridger, issued November 6, 1962, discloses a liquid dispenser comprising a hollow body and a one-piece plunger including an actuator/piston. The piston has an enlarged head at its lower end inside the hollow body. Inlet and outlet check valves are provided and a spring urges the plunger upward.

[0003] In assembly, after the Coopridger plunger is installed in the body, a tool is brought down against the upper end of the body. The lower end of the tool is so shaped as to cause the plastic of the body to be swaged inwardly thus providing a blocking flange to trap the plunger in the body.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0004] The present invention is a pump dispenser and a method for making it. The dispenser comprises a hollow body having molded about the inside of its mouth an inward and downward annular flap. A dispenser plunger, which is biased upward by a spring, operates in the body and is held in by the flap.

[0005] The method involves the molding of the body with the flap extending inward and upward. A tool is inserted into the open end of the body so that it engages the flap and folds the flap to the inward and downward position. With the flap thus folded and the tool removed, the plunger is inserted into the body, engaging the flap and moving downward. The plunger is reduced in diameter above the lower end to define an annular upwardly facing shoulder. Once the shoulder has passed the flap, the flap, directed downwardly, forms an obstacle to the removal, accidental or otherwise, of the plunger. Thus, the plunger is retained in the body.

[0006] The molding of the flap and the step of folding it down makes unnecessary the swaging step to shape a blocking flange as disclosed, for instance, in the Coopridger patent.

[0007] The invention also includes plunger lock-down means comprising an outward pin on the actuator portion of the plunger and a bayonet slot in the upper wall of the cylinder body adapted to receive the pin and, after a turn of the plunger, hold the plunger down against the upward force of the spring.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008] Further objects and features of the invention will be clear to those skilled in the art from a review of the following specification and drawings, all of which present a non-limiting form of the invention. In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is an exploded sectional view of the plunger and the body of a dispenser embodying the invention;

Fig. 1A is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view of the area of the flap as shown in Fig. 1;

Figs. 2, 3 and 4 are fragmentary progressive views of the insertion of the tool or mandrel into the body to fold the flap downward;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional view of an assembled pump dispenser embodying the invention;

Fig. 5A is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view of a portion of Fig. 5;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on the line 6-6 of Fig. 5; and

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary exploded view showing the actuator portion of the plunger and the upper part of the body.

### DESCRIPTION OF AN EMBODIMENT

[0009] A pump dispenser embodying the invention is generally designated 10 in Fig. 5. It comprises a hollow cylindrical body 12 and a cooperating one-piece plunger 14. Rotatably surrounding the upper end of the body is the threaded closure 16.

[0010] Referring more specifically to the body 12, it is essentially cup-shaped including a bottom wall 18 which is centrally formed with an inlet opening 20 surrounded by a downward tubular connector 22 receiving a dip tube 21. Above the opening 20 is formed an upward bevelled annular seat 24. A cylindrical side wall 26 extends upward from the perimeter of bottom wall 18 and terminates in a circular mouth 26A.

[0011] The sidewall 26 (Fig. 1) extends upward to include a vent opening 27 and a tapered zone 28 at which the wall flares slightly outward on the inside of the body at surface 30 (Fig. 5) and is thickened as the upper end of the body 12 is approached. Above the tapered zone 28 the side wall is formed on the inside of the body with an annular radial shoulder 32. From the periphery of the shoulder the side wall extends upward in a cylindrical sleeve 34. Outward from a midpoint of the sleeve portion extends an integral annular flange 36, and spaced above the flange the cylindrical sleeve is formed with an outward peripheral bump 38.

[0012] The closure 16 (Fig. 5) is a threaded cap comprising a sidewall 40 and a top wall 42 which is formed with an aperture 44 to receive the cylindrical sleeve 34 at the upper end of the body. In installation, there is sufficient "give" in the bump 38 and the margin of the aper-

ture 44 to permit the top wall 42 to snap by the bump so that the cap is entrapped between the bump 38 and the flange 36.

[0013] The cap is loosely enough disposed on the sleeve 34 so that it can spin as it is screwed onto the finish (not shown) of a container. The flange 36 will, of course, sit on the top of the finish and be sealingly compressed thereagainst when the cap is screwed tight.

[0014] The plunger 14 comprises an elongate tubular piston 50. The piston 50 is defined by a stem 51 and an enlarged tubular piston head 52. Intermediate the head and the stem there is formed a narrow annular upward shoulder 54. The lower end of the head is formed with an annular seal 56 sealingly engaging the inside of the side wall 26 of the body 12. Inside, above the seal 56, the head presents an annular downward face 58.

[0015] As stated, the plunger 14 is tubular, formed with an axial passage 64 which may be provided with integral inward ribs 66.

[0016] At the upper end of the plunger 14 and unitary therewith is the actuator 70. The actuator 70 is formed therein with a check valve cavity 72 (Fig. 5A) at the lower end of which is an inward annular lip 74. A central ball stop 76 extends downward from the actuator head into the upper portion of the cavity 72. A laterally extending portion of the actuator 70 forms the spout 78 (Fig. 5) having a discharge passage 80.

[0017] Both the body 12 and the plunger 14 are molded of a plastic, such as high density polyethylene, which is resilient in thin sections and rigid in thick section. The resilience in thin sections is used to advantage in the piston seal 56 and in the flap 100 adjacent the sidewall 28, to be explained.

[0018] The upper end of the plunger 14 and sleeve 34 are formed with interfitting lockdown means. This comprises the diametrically opposed outward pins 110 (Fig. 6) on the plunger 14 and the bayonet grooves 112 in the upper end of the pump body 12. As shown in Figs. 6 and 7, the lower locking portion of the grooves is preferably a radial opening 112A.

[0019] The valving for the dispenser comprises the inlet check ball 81 which seats on seat 24 at the lower end of the body 12, and the discharge check ball 82 which seats on the inward lips 74 at the upper end of the plunger. In assembly, the ball 82 is installed by being forcibly inserted through the lips 74 from below. A spring 84 is compressively disposed between the annular face 58 and the bottom wall 18 of the body and urges the plunger upward.

[0020] The operation of the pump dispenser is as well known in the art exemplified by the Coopridier patent.

[0021] Attention is now directed to the method by which the dispenser of the invention is made. In the molding of the body 12 an annular inward and upward retaining flap 100 is formed unitary with the body 12 inward from the annular shoulder 32 and at the lower end of the cylindrical sleeve 34.

[0022] As shown in Fig. 1A, the annular flap 100 is uni-

tary with the body 12 and as molded extends upward from a juncture 101 at the inward edge of the shoulder 32 and inclines inwardly at a turn 102. The flap 100 extends inward from the turn 102 at an angle of approximately 45° to the horizontal to an inward distal edge 104. Between the distal edge 104 and the turn 102 the flap 100 tapers slightly, narrowing toward the turn 102. By having the narrowest width of the flap at the turn 102, the fold of the flap at the turn during the shaping of the pump body is facilitated.

[0023] In the preparation of the body 12 (Fig. 2) a tool or mandrel M is inserted into the body. As the lower end of the mandrel M enters the body, it engages the flap 100 (Fig. 3) and deflects the flap to horizontal (Fig. 3). Further insertion of the mandrel bends the flap down (Fig. 4). The shape thus formed is a downward incline of the flap which could not be molded given the closed lower end of the body 12.

[0024] The mandrel M is removed.

[0025] In the assembly of the pump (Fig. 1) the plunger 14 is inserted into the body 12. The lower end of the piston head 52 engages the inner side of flap 100. Further insertion spreads the flap, and as the shoulder 54 (Fig. 1) of the piston passes the flap 100, the flap 100 snaps inwardly toward the side of the stem 51 of the piston. Any attempt at retraction of the plunger for that matter, will be stopped as the shoulder 54 on the piston engages the distal edge 104 of the flap 100. The flap thus becomes a lock, entrapping the plunger in the body.

[0026] The hold-down means shown in Figs. 6 and 7 is engaged by depressing the plunger 14 while the pins 110 are in line with the vertical portion of the bayonet grooves 112. The pins 110 bottom out in the bottom of the grooves. The plunger is then turned clockwise to trap the pins 110 in the horizontal runs of the grooves 112 in line with the radial openings 112A.

[0027] The present invention provides a low-cost pump dispenser. An important aspect is the structure and method by which the plunger 14 is held in the body 12. This includes the flap 100, and the method of shaping the flap as described is also part of the invention. In contrast to what the art shows, this lock involves no additional parts and no special tools or swaging steps.

[0028] Variations in the product and method invention are possible. Thus, while the invention has been shown in only one embodiment and method, it is not so limited but is of a scope defined by the following claim language which may be broadened by an extension of the right to exclude others from making, using or selling the invention as is appropriate under the doctrine of equivalents.

## Claims

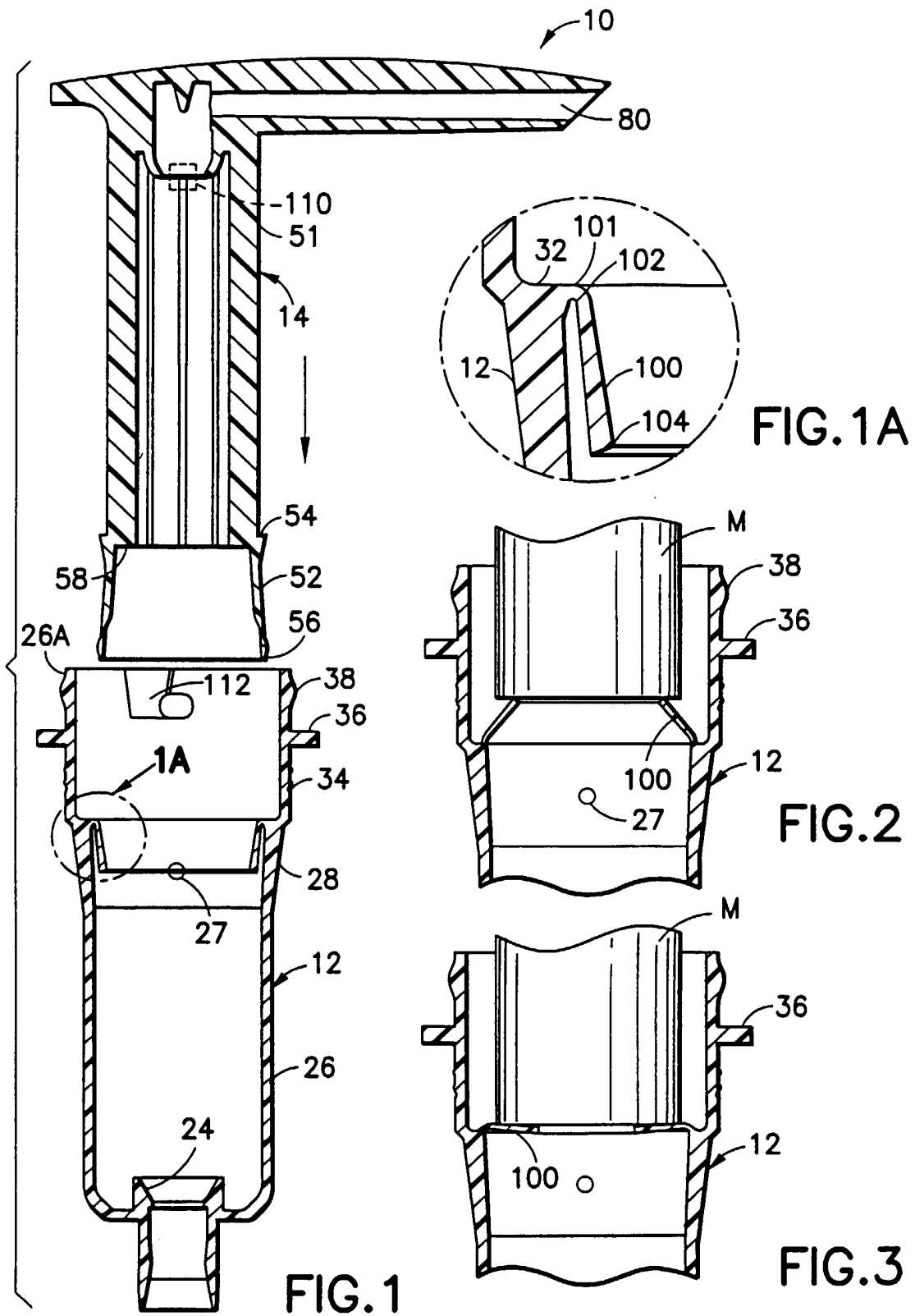
1. A pump dispenser comprising a molded hollow cup-shaped cylindrical body comprising a bottom wall having a central inlet opening and a continuous sidewall terminating upwardly in a circular mouth,

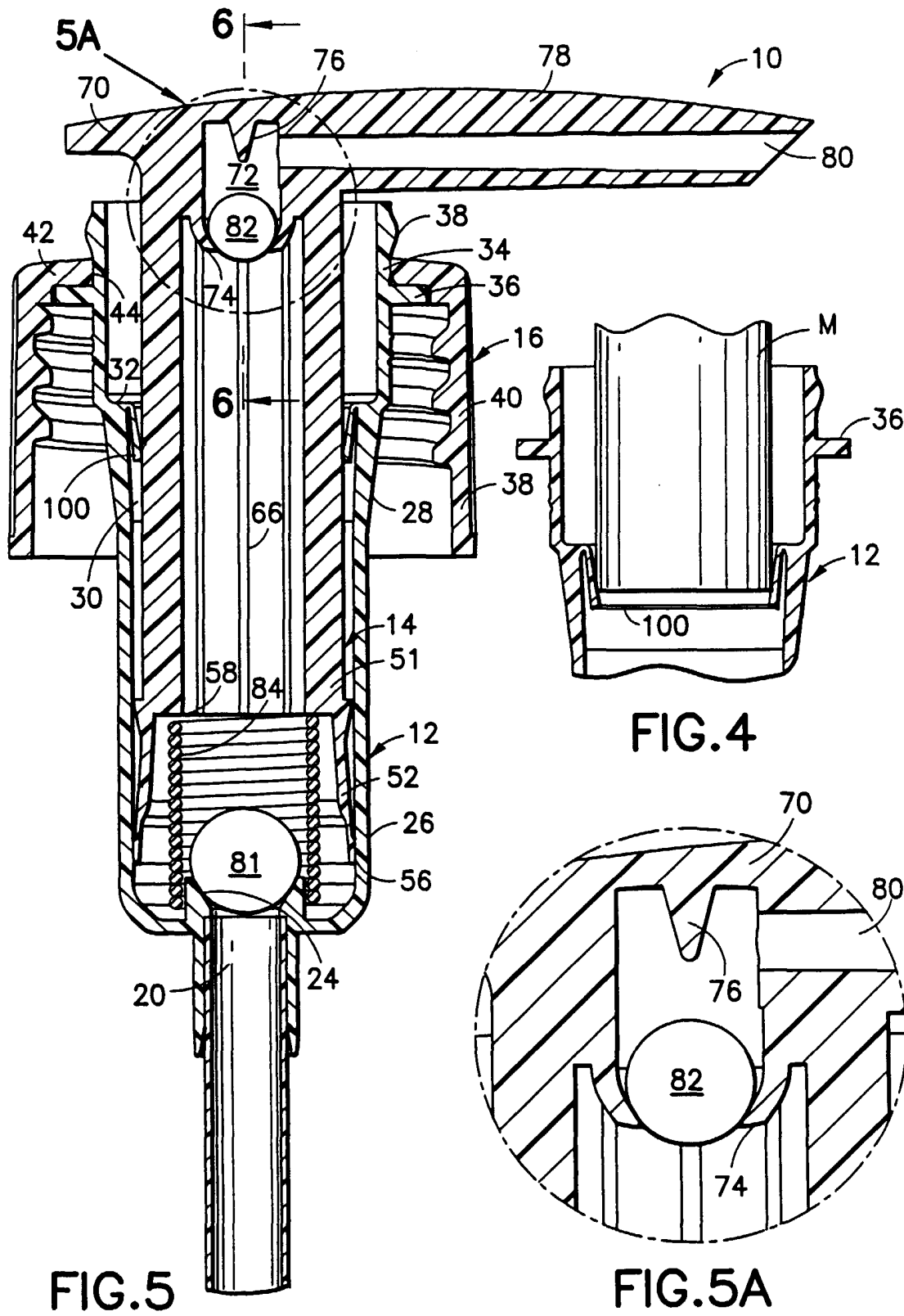
the sidewall being integrally formed with an annular retaining flap joining the sidewall at an annular juncture, the flap being inclined inwardly and upwardly and is manipulable about the annular juncture to an inwardly and downwardly inclined position to constitute a retaining flap for blocking removal of a plunger operable in the body.

2. A pump dispenser as claimed in Claim 1 wherein at the juncture the flap is reduced in thickness.
3. A pump dispenser as claimed in Claim 1 further including a one-piece plunger operable in the body and including a downward piston having an axial passage and defined by a tubular stem engaged by the retaining flap and having a piston head formed on the lower end of the plunger, an actuator formed on the upper end of the plunger, the actuator including a lateral passage connected to the axial passage in the piston, the stem being formed in the axial passage with annular inward lips inclined toward the lower end, the lips extending inward into the axial passage so that they are free to flex, and a ball in the axial passage normally resting on the lips in a position between the lips and the actuator.
4. A pump dispenser as claimed in Claim 3 wherein a surface of the lips more proximate the piston head is spaced inward from an adjacent margin of the axial passage.
5. A pump dispenser as claimed in Claim 3 wherein the actuator includes a downward tapered ball stop extending into the axial passage and adapted to limit the upward travel of the ball.
6. A pump dispenser as claimed in Claim 3 wherein the axial passage is formed with inward longitudinal ribs.
7. A method of assembling a pump dispenser comprising:
  - a. providing a hollow cylindrical body molded of resilient material having an open upper end and having integrally formed inside the body adjacent its upper end an annular inwardly and upwardly inclined retaining flap having an annular juncture with the wall, an inner side and a distal inner edge,
  - b. providing a cylindrical tool,
  - c. moving an end of the tool into the body to engage the inner side of the flap and force the inner edge downward to fold the flap downward about the annular juncture,
  - d. providing a tubular plunger having at its lower end an enlarged piston head adapted to sealingly engage the surface of the inside of

the body, the plunger having an inward shoulder and an elongated reduced stem above the piston head,

e. inserting the plunger, piston head first, into the upper end of the body and engaging the inner side of the retaining flap with the head to spread the distal inner edge of the flap, the distal inner edge of the flap thereafter blocking the piston head from upward removal from the body.





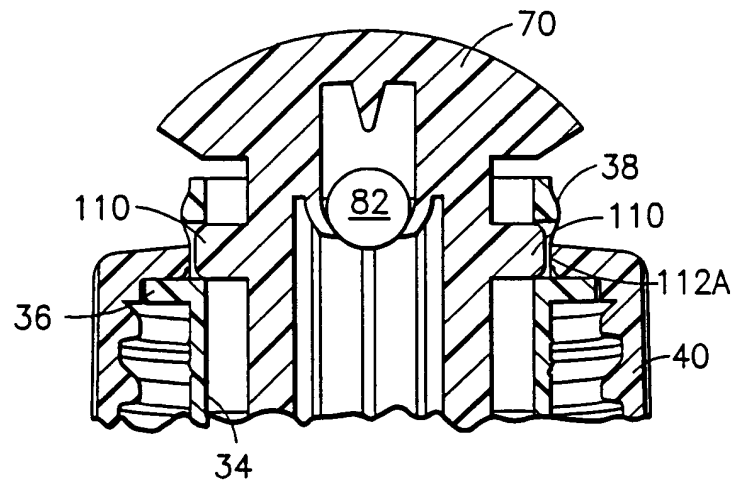


FIG. 6

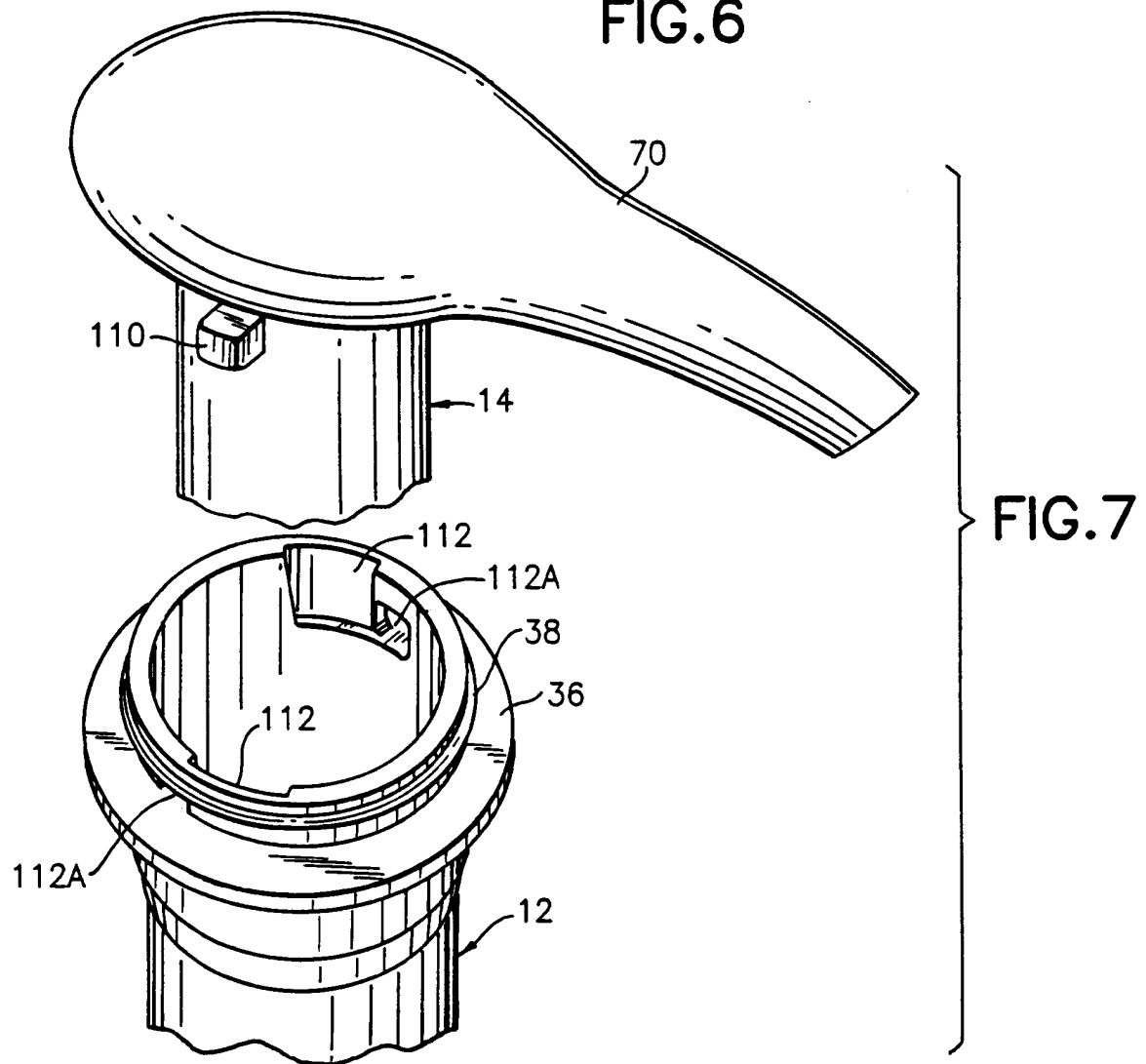


FIG. 7



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## EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			EP 99108533.3
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 6)
A	US 3359917 A (COOPRIDER, R.C.) 26 December 1967, fig. 1,2. --	1, 6	B 65 D 47/34 B 05 B 11/00
A	DE 1288917 B (CALMAR INC. INDUSTRY) 06 February 1969, fig. 1. --	1, 6	
A	US 3248021 A (CORSETTE et al.) 26 April 1966, fig. 1,5,5a. --	1, 6	
A, D	US 3062416 A (COOPRIDER, R.C.) 06 November 1962, fig. 3-5. ----	1, 6	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 6)
			B 05 B 11/00 B 65 D 47/00 B 65 D 83/00 B 67 B 5/00 B 67 D 5/00 G 01 F 11/00
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
VIENNA	14-07-1999	WERNER	
<b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b> X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

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ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT  
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO. EP 99108533.3

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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US A	3359917	none	
DE B	1288917	none	
US A	3248021	none	
US A	3062416	none	

For more details about this annex see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82.